THE MONOTONY BROKEN.

A BREEZY SPEECH BY MR. BUTTERWORTH. AN INTERESTING TARIFF SPEECH BRINGS RELIEF TO THE HOUSE - AMENDMENTS TO THE MILLS BILL - TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Mr. Butterworth's tariff speech to-day was as a refreshing oasis in a dreary desert. It was bright, cheerful, aggressive and easily understood, and the House fully approciated it. So did the galleries. There has been no such attendance at so early an hour since "Premier" Mills made his opening speech and knocked off the lid of Pandora's box. Butterworth is at all times a graceful and effective grator; to-day he was at his best. He had eviently thought out his speech beforehand very carefully and perhaps had prepared it, but no evidence of the fact was obtruded upon the House. mbers, wearied of listening to dry statistics and dismal printed platitudes of doubtful paternity, were all alert to a speech which was breezy from the word "go," and cumulative in interest to the

The very first sentences were a relief.

le said the issue joined between le majority and the minority was not whether the tariff needed revision or not, whether the release duty was too high or too lease. was not whether the tariff needed revision or not, was not whether the tariff needed revision or not, or whether the rate of duty was too high or too low on this article or that. The line was drawn upon the economic principle itself. The two parties were divided not as to the wisdom of revising the larif, but as to whether that revision should be so conducted as to destroy the protective system ittelf. At this day American industries no longer needed capital or plants or skill. Everything was here except starvation wages, which would never be here so long as the Republican party wrote the laws of the country. Labor was entitled to its distributive share of the profits of its combined effort with capital. On the other side of the water, employers, in order to beat Americans in the markets of the world, wrung from labor what the workingmen would not assent to here. workingmen would not assent to here.

THE WAGE QUESTION, NORTH AND SOUTH. Then he made a most effective comparison of the relative condition of the Northern and Scath-ern States—the one anchored in the harbor of pro-tection, the other struggling for the offing of free trade. He showed that his own State of Onio paid in wages six millions more than all the States of trade. He shewed that his own State of Ohio paid in wages six millious more than all the States of Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky and Virginia. Yet these States had a population of over 15,000,000, while Ohio had only a little over 3,000,000. If it was contended that this comparison was not fair, that Ohio was a manufacturing State and the others were agricultural States, he asked why were they not also manufacturing States. Whose fault was it that the iron of the Seath had slumbered in her mountains for the States. Whose fault was it that the iron of the South had slumbered in her mountains for the past century, that the coal remained untouched in her hills, that the waters of her rivers were turning no wheels of industry and bearing little commerce? God had blessed the South; it had falled to bless itself. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) had said, "I shall go forward, because the people are behind us." "Yes," Mr. Butterworth replied, "your people are behind us fifty or seventy-five years."

or seventy-five years."

He highly complimented Mr. Foran for his independence, and said if there were any people who should break loose from the free-trade Democracy, it was the Irish-Americans. "Years ago," he said. "I read in "The London Times' this statement" (and here he held up the extract in full view of the House as he read it):

The only time England can use a Celt is when he emission of America, and votes for free trade, which he also

grates to America, and votes for free trade, which he al-

most invariably does.

He closed with the declaration that until the people of the South, casting 147 solid votes for wheever might be the nominee of the Democratic party, could show some successful industries of their own, they would never be allowed to take charge of ours. All the members on the Republican side, and some on the Democratic side, joined in the plaudits which greeted Mr. Butterworth as he sat down.

THE ENBARRASSMENT OF THE "PREMIER."
A careful computation made by members of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day discloses the fact that there are enough amendments already submitted to the Mills "Dark Lantern" bill to make two new tariff bills of the same bulk, and by mail and telegraph the committee are being advised of further amendments on the way. How to dispose of this embarrassment of riches is now the problem with which Speaker Carlisle, "Premier" Mills, and other Administration advisers are struggling. There are two plans proposed. One, to secure in advance sufficient piedges to vote down all amendments, irrespective of their merits. The other is temporarily to lay asside the tariff bill and take up appropriation bills, so as to tide over the time till the St. Louis Convention meets. The first plan will be put into practice, if possible THE EMBARRASSMENT OF THE "PREMIER."

meets. The first pian will be pure interpossible.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate this morning a resolution was prepared to the Senate pared to the Penate pared to the Senate authorizing a sub-committee to hold hearings, to take testimony, to administer oaths, and to sit during the sessions of the Senate. The committee discussed the tariff matter at some length and agreed upon an aggressive policy. The Senate Committee on Finance never gives hearings on the tariff. For a great many years the committee has refused to hear any one or to consider any argument which was not presented in printed form. The reason that the committee has decided to give hearings is because the House Committee on Ways and Means refused to give any. The majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate believe that the House will pass a tariff bill of some sort and that the Senate will have to consider the matter.

If the House passes a tariff bill, the Senate will pass a bill of some sort. It will not be the House bill nor anything like it, but it wilk be a tariff reform bill in accordance with the views of the majority of the Senate. The Senate may refuse to adjourn until this bill has been passed. This may prolong the session to a very late day in August. The resolution of the committee was presented in the Senate by Mr. Jones. of Nevada, and was adopted. The chairman of the committee will probably be Senator Allison. It has not been fully determined who the members of the committee will be. Senator Beek will certainly be one of the Democratic members. At the meeting of the Finance Committee of

SENATORS DEBATE ON AN OLD SUBJECT. WASHINGTON, May 15 (Special).-The Senate spent the greater part of the afternoon in the discussion of an old and worn-out subject, to wit, the power of the Senate to originate appropriation bills, attach legislation to appropriation bills, and amend legislation put by the House upon appropriation bills. Messrs, Edmunds, Hoar, Evarts, Chandler, Cockrell, Teller and George took a leading part in the debate. The whole discussion arose from the Pension Appropriation bill. It was shown by those in whom the Senatorial esprit du corps is abnormally developed, like Edmunds, George and a few others, that the Senate has as much right to originate appropriation bills as the House; that the Constitution contains no provision contrary to it, and that the claim set up by the House in this regard is one based on tradition and precedent merely. It is derived, Mr. Edmunds said, from the English Legislature, where the House of Parliament alone is competent to prepare money bills, is competent to prepare money bills, which the House of Lords is after-ward expected to ratify or reject but cannot amend. Mr. Edmunds further asserted that there was as much inherent right in the Senate to originate and prepare one of the general appropriation bills as there is to originate and pass a bill appropriating \$10 for some poor old

Those who took the opposite side, like Mr. Hoar, showed that the unwritten law based upon precedents was stronger than any abstract proposition which Mr. Edmunds might submit. This remark seemed to nettle the latter, for he presently left the chamber, much to the astonishment of Mr. Hoar and greatly to the amusement of those who witnessed the seene. The whole discussion savored rather of a debating society than of practical statesmanship. The same arguments have been presented time and again in the Senate, and no doubt they will be presented again at stated intervals in the future.

CHECKING FRAUD IN ART IMPORTATIONS. Washington, May 15 .- Assistant Secretary Maynard to-day heard argument on behalf of art dealers and art associations of New-York as to the free entry of works of art. The dealers were represented by Mr. Jones, of the firm of Condert Brothers, the American Art Association by Mr. Sutton, and the Bussed Valadon Company by E. H. Lewis. It was represented that the law was now being evaded by certain associations which were allowed to import works of art free of duty on the ground that they were intended solely for purposes of exhibition, whereas in fact they were imported for sale. Judge Maynard said that he would see that the regulations were modified so as to prevent further similar frauds. The associations, he said, will be required to offer proof that their importations are not intended for sale, and where a portion of such im-portation is sold, the importer will be required to pay duty on the whole regardless of whether the re-mainder is sold or not.

A DYNAMITE BILL IN THE SENATE. Washington, May 15 (Special).—Senator Platt in-troduced in the Senate this morning a bill providing for a commission to investigate the use of dynamite and other high explosives, with a view to ascertain-ing their best application. The commission is to at of the chairman of the Military Committees

Naval Committees, the chairman of the Militia Com mittee of the House, two military officers to be ap-pointed by the Secretary of War, and two naval officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. This commission is to investigate and experiment during the recess of Congress and to report at the next session. In the meantime no dynamite or other explosive of similar character is to be purchased by the Government. The sum of \$30,000 is to be appropriated to pay the expenses of the commission.

DICKINSON'S "HEELER" GETS AN OFFICE. BANCROFT, REJECTED ONCE BY A SENATE COMMIT-

TRE, IS NOW APPOINTED TO A RIGH POSITION. WASHINGTON, May 15 (Special).-Postmaster General Dickinson has made his first appointment of consequence, and it seems to be in keeping with the reputation which preceded him here of being a boss who would brook neither criticism nor opposition. For the important office of Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, the Postmaster-General names William L. Bancroft, of Port Huron, Mich., to succeed Mr. Nash, recently resigned. It will be remembered that Mr. Bancroft's ne tion as Collector of Customs for the Port of Port Huron was only a short time ago rejected by the Senate " for cause." When Mr. Bancroft was appointed Collector at Port Huron, two years ago, it was on the recommendation of Mr. Dickinson, who was then dispensing Michigan patronage, against the protests of the Democratic Congressmen from that State. As soon as the nomination reached the Commerce Committee it was met by protests from Congressman Carleton, the Democratic Representative of the District in which Mr. Bancroft lived, and a fellow-townsman of the appointee. Mr. Carleton accompanied his protest with scrious charges, affecting Bancroft's integrity in the handling of funds while receiver of the Port Huron and Northwestern Railroad. After an exhaustive examination, Mr. Bancroft was rejected. It was thought that his political ambitions had been satisfied and that Dickinson's hold on Executive favor had been lessened by the unfortunate appointment, but the Postmaster-General has now found a way of rewarding his friend without the intervention of a Senate committee. that State. As soon as the nomination reached

mittee.

The Railway Mail Service is one of great importance, for the expeditious handling of mail is in its care. But to politicians it appears to be chiefly valuable for the immense amount of patronage it controls. There are thousands of railway mail employes throughout the country, whose appointments are not subject to the Civil Service law.

THE HOURS OF LETTER CARRIERS LIMITED. THE BILL PASSES THE SENATE-MEASURES AND DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES.

Washington, May 15 .- In the Senate to-day. Mr. BLAIR introduced a joint resolution to amend the Con-stitution so as to allow the District of Columbia representation in Congress.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections was discharged from further consideration in the matter of Senator Turple, after debate by Messrs. CHANDLER, HOAR and BLAIR, the two latter Senators defending the committee-s action. The bills for the admission of Washington Territory,

North Dakota and Montana as States were made a special order for Thursday of next week On motion of Mr. BLAIR, the House bill to limit

the hours of letter-carriers was taken up and passed. It provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's wok for letter-carries. Mr. PLATT introduced a bill for the appointment of

a Commission to inquire into the use of dynamite. (For summary of bill, see another dispatch).

(For summary of bill, see another dispatch).

The Pension Appropriation bill was considered.

For summary of discussion, see another dispatch).

The House bill to establish a Department of Labor went over with at action, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day, after the tariff debate, (for summary, see another dispatch), Mr. WISE, of Virginia, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a detalled statement of the work been done in despening the Sandy Hook ship channel, and asking why the work has not been pushed forward more rapidly. Adopted.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, May 15 .- Offers for the sale of bonds to the Government were received at the Treasury Department to-day as follows: Four per cents, coupon-\$22,500 at 127, \$105,000 at 127 1-2, \$5,000 at 127 1-4, \$4,000 at 127, \$1,700 at 127 1-16; total, \$138,200. Four per cents, registered—\$12,650 at 127, \$500,000 at 127, \$250,000 at 127, \$20,000 at 127 1-4, \$5,000 at 127 1-2, \$1,000,000 at 127 1-4, \$1,000 at 127, \$20,000 at 127 1-16; total, \$1,608,650. Four and a-half per cents, coupon-\$5,000 at 108, \$5,000 at a-half per cents, coupen at 108; total, \$12,400. Four and a-half per cents, registered—\$20,000 at 1067-8, ex interest, \$1,000 at 1083-4, \$2,000 at 1067-8, ex interest, \$1,000 at 108; total, \$33,600.

Grand total, \$1,992,250. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted \$1,067,050 bonds as follows: Four per cents, registered—\$13,650, \$500,000, \$250,000, \$1,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$10,000; total, \$923,650; at 127. Four per cent, coupon—\$28,500, \$4,000; total, \$925,500; at 127. Four and a-half per cents, registered—\$2,000, \$1,000, \$20,000, \$2,000, \$70,000; total, \$95,000; at 108. Four and a-half per cents, coupon—\$5,000, \$5,000, \$1,400, \$1,000, \$3,500; total, \$15,900; at 108.

THE TANGIER DIFFICULTY AT AN END. Washington, May 15 .- Acting Secretary Rives received a cable message from United States Consul Lewis, at Tangier, this morning, saying that all the questions of disagreement between Morocco and the United States had been settled and that he had gained all the points contended for.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Tuesday, May 15, 1888.

SENATOR McPHERSON'S LOSS.—Senator McPherson, of New-Jersoy, whose eldest brother died last Saturday, at Avon, N. Y., telegraphs from New-York that his mother died there this morning.

NEARLY 100 HOURS OF DEBATE.—One-hundred and

five speeches have been made on the Tariff bill up to the present time. The speeches have occupied 97 hours and 17 minutes in delivery.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR POOR TO RETIRE.

In accordance with his own request, Naval Con-structor S. H. Pook, who will reach the age of retirement in January, and whose physical condition is not robust, will be detached from duty at the Navy Yard on June 30. Mr. Pook will then go to Washington.
Assistant Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, who is first in line of promotion, and is now on duty at the Navy Yard as Mr. Pook's assistant, will succeed Mr. Pook. Assistant Naval Constructor John B. Hoover, who has been on duty in connection with the building of the new cruisers at Philadelphia, has been ordered to duty at the Navy Yard on June 30, to take Mr. Hanscone's place and to be connected specially with the building of the new armored cruiser Maine.

COMRADE JONES HELD THE FORT.

Colonel J. W. Jones, who so courageously exposed the efforts of the Cleveland "boomers" in the Kings County Memorial Committee of the Grand Army or Saturday evening, is a member of Abel Smith Post, to which also belong U. S. District-Attorney Wilber and Police Commissioner Bell, who are among the foremost workers in pushing the scheme to turn Decoration Day into a glorification of the Democratic caloridate for President. It was reported that Colonial Jones would not attend the post meeting on Monday evening, because he is a delegate to the Republican State Convention and it was supposed that he would be on his way to Buffalo. These wily comrades concluded, it is said, to take advantage of Colonel Jones's absence to run through a resolution of censure against him and condemn his action on the subject of the Cleveland "boom," thus placing him in the unenviable position of a leader descried by his immediate con-stituency. But the Colonel got wind of their plans and didn't start for Buffalo until yesterday. went to the post meeting on Monday evening, and when he entered the room the "boys" got up gave him such an ovation that his foes decided that the time was unpropitious for consuring him, and gave it up. The fact stated is the funnier by reason of the report which has been circulated that Comrade Wilber was also making preparations to have Com-rade Jones "court-martialled" in the post.

A FRESH VICTIM TO RECKLESS DRIVING.

James Quinlan, age twenty-seven years, of No. 2.976 Third-ave., was held in \$500 ball in the York-ville Court yesterday by Justice Murray to answer for running over Olive Bowen, a nurse in the Mount Single Hospital. Sinal Hospital. Quinlan was driving rapidly through ave. ran down the nurse, who was crossing the street. she was severely injured and was taken to the hospital.

FAIR PRICES FOR JERSEY CATTLE.

he regulations were modified so as to prevent milar frauds. The associations, he said, will do offer proof that their importations are led for sale, and where a portion of such important in sold, the important will be required to on the whole regardless of whether the reasold or not.

DYNAMITE BILL IN THE SENATE ston, May 15 (Special).—Senator Platt in the Senate this morning a bill providing imission to investigate the use of dynamite high explosives, with a view to ascertain best application. The commission is to the chairman of the Military Committees onse and Senate, the chairmen of the two

FOUR BISHOPS PROBABLE.

TO SETTLE THE QUESTION NEXT WEEK. THE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES GROWING SMALLER-

CHURCH BENEVOLENCES DISCUSSED.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference decided yes terday that it was not yet ready to go into an election of Bishops and Church officers. The election had been set for to-morrow, but it was postponed until next Tuesday. It was stated that the Bishops had recommended to the Committee on Episcopacy the appoint ment of four new Bishops. This would provide one for each section-North, South, East and West. The interest in the canvass for the office has increased till it has well nigh assumed a fever heat. The "thir house," which consists of the friends of the delegate who are in the city to attend the Conference and look after the interests of certain candidates and measures were busy in the aisles and corridors during the session. An opinion prevailed that there will be several new missionary Bishops recommended by the committee in connection with its report in favor of Epis-copal Dioceses. Of these Dr. Thoburn is mentioned as Bishop for India and Dr. McClay for Japan. Among the candidates at home the contest is settling down names most frequently mentioned yesterday were the Rev. Drs. Earl Cranston and I. C. Joyce, of Cincinnati; Dr. J. H. Vincent, Dr. Hamilton, of Boston; Dr. James M. King, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, and Dr. Thomas Neely, of Philadelphia.

The principal discussion of the day was on the question of consolidating the benevolences of the Church. The commission appointed by the last Gen-eral Conference reported in favor of the measure. A special feature of the plan was to separate the Home and Foreign Mission work, and unite the Home So-ciety with the Church Extension Society in Philadel-This was strongly opposed and the whole plan was defeated. A meeting of the lay delegates of the Conference was held in the afternoon at St. Luke's Church, in Forty-first-st., to consider some of the measures to be taken by the Conference in regard to lay representation. One of these measures propos to increase the lay delegates, while another is in favor of abolishing lay representation. THE OPENING SERVICES SLIMLY ATTENDED.

After Bishop Andrews had called the Conference to order, Chaplain McCabe, who conducts the singing, made a protest against the small attendance of dele gates at the religious services. There were less than tifty present. The Rev. Dr. Truesdall conducted the services, and at their conclusion most of the delegates were in their places. It was decided that final call of the roll of Conferences should be made before entering on the regular order of business for A memorial was read in favor of the union of all Methodist denominations of the United States, and another recommending that educational and mission work in the South should be united under one management. The regular order of the day was the report of the commission appointed at the last neral Conference on the consolidation of the benevolences of the Church. The substance was contained in the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and is hereby directed to obtain from the State of New-York a new and amended act of incorporation, under the name of "The Board of Foreign ons of the Methodist Episcopal Church," preserving the identity of the corporation, or making the new corpora-tion the legal successor of said Missionary Society of the

Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and is bereby directed to secure a new and amended set of incorporation from the State of Pennsylvania, under the corporate name, "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension of copal Church," preserving the identity of the present cor-poration, or making the new the legal successor of the old

3. That the Sunday-school Union and Tract Sci the Methodist Episcopal Church be and hereby are directed to obtain from the State of New-York a new and amended act of incorporation, consolidating the two societies under the corporate name of "The Board of Sunday-school and Trac: Publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church"; said act of incorporation to preserve the identity of the present societies in the new corporation, or to make the corporation the legal successor of each and both the

4. That a Commission to consist of one of the Bishops and one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, by appeinted by the Bishops, whose duty it shall be to determine, at the earliest day possible, what property held for missionary purposes in this country, by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shall be conveyed to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; and also to make an equitable division of the assets of said Missionary Society; and further to provide for a suitable division of moneys received in payment of bequests made in the name of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
5. That each of the above Boards, when incorporated.

ciety of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

5. That each of the above Boards, when incorporated, shall assume and perform all obligations resting upon the corporation or corporations of which it has become the successor, so that the purpose of the doners of moneys shall be sacredly regarded, and every trust faithfully performed.

To give full effect to all this, we recommend the following amendments to be made to the Book of Discipline and ing amendments to be made to the Book of Discipline and move their reference to the Committee on Revisals.

The work of the Church in this connection would

then be entrusted to five separate Boards of Managers, which would be known as:

 The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Epis-copal Church, having its office in the City of New-York.
 The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its office in the City of Philadelphia.

3. The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its office in the City of New-York. 4. The Freedman's Aid Society, having its office in the

City of Cincinnati.
5. The Board of Sunday-school and Tract Publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having its office in the

DEBATE ON THE REPORT.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Spencer, secretary of the Church Extension Society, opened the debate. Some eadjustment, he insisted, was necessary in the Church Boards. As things are now, the money for all causes is collected on one or two Sundays of the year. One half of the churches give only to the Missionary Society and the remainder goes to an omnibus collection. Foreign Missions, he believed, should have the collections of one Sunday in the year, and Home Missions, including all its branches, should have another Sunday. Dr. D. A. Goodsell, secretary of the Education Society, thought that the report was unsatisfactory, and Dr. Flood maintained that it did not

factory, and Dr. Flood maintained that it did not represent good business principles. It meant a contraction of the business done and that meant smaller collections and less money in the treasury.

The Rev. Dr. Queal, of the Central New-York Conference, and Dr. J. M. Reld, secretary of the Missionary Society, spoke strongly against the report. Dr. Thoburn was in favor of the reorganization proposed. Chaplain McCabe spoke against the report and the Rev. Dr. Coot presented an amendment to the report for the consolidation of the Board of Education and Freedman's Aid Society. After further discussion the amendment and the report were lost.

ACTIVE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

ACTIVE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK. The statistics presented to the Conference regarding Sunday-school work, place the collections in the chools of the various Methodist churches during four years at \$73,715. The report continues:

In the Methodist Episcopal Church there are 24,225 schools, 268,391 officers and teachers, 2,006,328 scholars, an increase during the quadrennium of 2,772 schools, 38,826 officers and teachers, 312,708 scholars. During the quadrennium the conversions reported are 410,224, being an increase over the previous quadrennium of 112,421. We have in the following foreign fields 1,643 Sunday-schools, with 80,355 scholars: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, China, Japan, India, Liberia, Mexico, South America. These are distributed as follows: In Europe, 710 schools, with 4,354 scholars; in Asia, 835 schools, with 31,752

Scholars; and in America, 61 schools, with 2,784 scholars.

There is an important work going on in our Sundayschools among immigrants, especially in the German and
Scandinavian Conferences, in the German districts of
California and Southern California Conferences, and in the Scandinavian work of the New-York East Conferen Among the Germans 865 schools, with 9,660 officers and teachers, 49,526 scholars; Swedes, 104 schools, 983 officers, and teachers, 5,475 scholars; Norweglans and Danes, 61 schools, 445 officers and teachers, 2,732 scholars; making a total among the immigrants of 1,030 schools, 11,059 officers and teachers, and 57,738 scholars. German Metbodism now enrols 1,288 schools, 11,403 officers and teachers, 72,195 scholars, an increase during the quadrennium of 93 schools, 1,068 officers and teachers, 7,575 scholars; the total number of conversions reported dur-ing the four years in the German department being 8,200.

AIDING THE FREEDMEN. The report of the Freedman's Aid Society states that the Church now has a membership of 450,000 among the 13,000,000 whites and 7,000,000 negroes of the South, with more than a million adherents. It added The financial secretary states that in twenty years in establishing and sustaining Christian schools in the South, the society has disbursed \$1.921,585 Sl. Add for the ten

the society has disbursed \$1.921,585 \$1. Add for the ten months of the present year \$91,496 21 expended, and the aggregate expenditures of the society since its organization are \$2.013,082 61. To this add \$180,009 increases of our Endowment Fund and we have a grand total of \$2.201.082 61 thus far appropriated. The increase in jacome during the last quadrennium over the former one is \$173,336 90. The collections during ten years show that during the last decade the total receipts of the society annually were much more than doubled, increasing from \$63,402 to \$183,271. The Conference collections in ten years have advanced 145 per cent. The number of charges not taking collections has decreased nearly one thousand, while the total number of charges not taking collections has increased two thousand.

During the quadrennium \$679,302 24 have been dispursed by the society; \$224,225 43 have been dispursed by the society; \$224,225 43 have been expended in \$20 \text{ and to be the same to, thousand, while in the sale. The pieces bringing the highest prices has increased two thousand.

During the quadrennium \$679,302 24 have been dispursed by the society; \$224,225 43 have been expended in \$20 \text{ and total of \$2.201.}

Hence the lost globuled, increasing from \$2.201.

The sale of a collection of embroideries, tapestries, old furniture, studio effects and paintings, belonging to 20 \text{ Another the sale of a collection of embroideries, tapestries, old furniture, studio effects and paintings, belonging to 20 \text{ Another the sale of a collection of embroideries, tapestries, old furniture, studio effects and paintings, belonging to 20 \text{ Another the sale of a collection of embroideries, tapestries, old furniture, studio effects and paintings, belonging to 20 \text{ Another the sale of a collection of embroideries, tapestries, old furniture, clocks, rugs, tapestries, etc., were effect and forty lots of cut, fit and drape; terms between the sale of a collection of the sale of a collection of embroideries, tapestries

lands and buildings, which is \$71,784 38 more than during the preceding quadrennium. In each succeeding year a larger amount has been paid to our teachers, and during these four years the payments amount to \$340,464 72. This exceeds the sum paid to teachers the preceding four years \$127,234 29. If we add together the amounts paid for the salaries and traveiling expenses of corresponding secretary, assistant corresponding secretary, assistant corresponding secretary, assistant corresponding secretary, agent, clerk hire, and amounts paid for bookkeeping, office expenses, printing, postage, etc., we have \$45,500 81, the total cost for administration for four years. Among the colored for administration for four years. Among the colored people 22 institutions have been sustained, 127 teachers have been employed, and 4,632 pupils have been taught. Among the white people 16 institutions, 84 teachers, 2 097 pupils. During the twenty rears of the society's history more than 100,000 students have been taught.

At the close of the afternoon session of the Conference, about 200 of the Methodist delegates who had served under General Grant in the war, called upon Mrs. Grant. General Clinton B. Fisk presented them in turn to Mrs. Grant, after which he made a brief Colonel Fred Grant and his wife were pre-

The delegates of the General Conference asset in the Opera House last evening to receive the Fraternal delegates. Bishop Bowman presided and Dr. C. J.
Little introduced the delegates, the Rev. Dr. Charles H.
Kelley, of the British Wesleyan Conference, and the
Rev. Dr. J. Wosley Guard. The addresses of the
Fraternal delegates were read by Dr. Little and the
Rev. Dr. Robert Bentley.

REORGANIZING THE QUARANTINE BOARD. The newly appointed Quarantine Commissioners, George W. Anderson, of Brooklyn, and Charles F. Allen, of New-York, yesterday morning presented their commissions at the Board's offices, No. 71 Broad-way. The documents were presented to the secretary, E. T. Mellin, and stated that Commissioner Anderson was appointed in place of T. C. Platt, and Commissioner Allen in place of David W. Judd. There being no president of the Board, owing to the removal of Mr. Platt, the secretary called the Board to order. Commissioner C. F. Allen then moved that Commissioner George W. Anderson be appointed chairman protem, and that E. T. Mellin be appointed secretary of the Board, both of which propositions were carried. The chairman then stated that nominations for the presidency of the Board were in order and Commis-sioner Allen nominated Mr. Anderson for that office, which was adopted. On the motion of President Anderson the Board then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 1 p. m. Commissioner Nichols did not attend the

meeting.

The newly appointed Commissioners are both well known in politics. Mr. Allen is chairman of the XXIst Assembly District Committee of Tammany Hall and George F. Anderson is an ex-member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors. For many years he has been in the lighterage business, and is interested in the Old Dominion Steamship Company. He is looked upon as one of "Boss" McLaughlin's lieutenants.

THE LANCASHIRE WITCH'S CRUISE.

The British steam yacht Lancashire Witch arrived at this port yesterday after a long cruise. She is a wooden vessel of 479 tons register, barkentine rigged and carries a crew of twenty-seven officers and men, commanded by Captain James. The vessel, on leaving Falmouth on January 4, preceded to Madeira, the Canary Islands and the west coast of Africa, whence she crossed the ocean to the West Indies, visiting Dominico, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Havana, Aspinwall and other ports, reaching Charleston on May 11, whence she came to this port. She is owned by F. C. James, and belongs to the Royal Yacht Squadron and other English yacht clubs. Besides her owner the party on board includes the Earl of Scarborough, W. Ponsonby, J. Bailey, and W. D. James, the owner's brother. They reported an enjoyable cruise and all well on board. During the yacht's stay in this port she will be at the foot of West Twenty-third-st., North River.

THE WAR AGAINST ELECTRIC WIRES.

Corporation Counsel Beekman said yesterday that he had not yet had time to consider the Mayor's suggestion regarding the bringing of suits in the courts to compel the electric companies to make use of the subways and get rid of the poles and wires. Mr. Beekman added that he did not doubt the power of the courts in the matter, but that as yet he had formulated no plans as to how or when the suits would be brought, He expected as a matter of course that the companies would fight the efforts of the city step by step and raise all possible objections. Prominent among the latter would be the question of the condition of the subways and whether they were proper receptacles for the wires. He would begin proceedings, he thought, at an early day.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION. Beyond the announcement that the regular ticket had been elected, no official information about the result of the Stock Exchange election was made public yesterday. It is unde stood that the new pres insisted that the publication of the vote might tend to excite jealousies and perhaps dissensions. James Sellgman was reelected a member of the Governing ommittee by only a few votes, and Secretary Ely was 'scratched" in an alarming manner. The new president did not receive the full vote. He mounted the rostrum at noon in company with Commodore Smith, the retiring president, and they exchanged pleasant courtesies. At a meeting of the Governing Committee immediately afterward, H. J. Morse, of A. M. Kidder & Co., was elected vice-president.

LIKELY TO DIE FROM THE SNAKE BITE. The condition of William Go bitten by a rattlesnake near Fort Lee on Sunday, was not improved yes erday. The treatment with whiskey was continued, and small doses of carbonate of ammonia were alternated with it. He remained in a semi-comatose state, but was restless at intervals, and moved his arms, legs and head about in a jerky manner. Over his body there is a reddish tinge, and the poisoned hand and aren continue swollen and ored. The case has attracted a great deal of attention. Several persons, including a minister and a doctor, called at the hospital yesterday to suggest remedles. The doctors think there is slight hope of the man's recovery, but admit that so little is really known about the action of serpent poison that nothing definite can be said.

ANNIVERSARY OF AN ORPHAN ASYLUM. The eighty-second anniversary of the founding of the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Asylum building, Seventy-third-st, and West End-ave. The exercises were opened with the reading of annual reports, which showed the past year to have been a prosperous one for the asylum. Then came an entertainment by the children, which delighted the audience of 300 or more officers and friends. The neatly dressed little ones made a very pretty picture, scaled as they were in amphitheatre style at the back of the platform. The recitations and singing were excellent. The hit of the entertainment was a doll dell by a dozen little girls.

ELEVATED RAILROAD FARES NOT RAISED. The persons in Wall Street who are bent upon raising elevated railway fares (in stock letters, newsagency circulars and the newspapers) were disappointed yesterday at the meeting of the executive committee of the Manhattan Company. Only routine work was disposed of, and, according to the statement of Vice-President R. M. Gallaway and other directors, the subject of making any change in the fares was not even referred to.

HASTHE BRIG IDA REALLY BEEN SEIZED! James E. Ward & Co. stated yesterday that they had no information of the seizure of the British brig Ida by the Spanish Government in Cuba for smuggling, which was reported yesterday, and that they had no connection with the vessel further than that they had acted as brokers for her charter when she sailed fro this port to Nuevitas.

AWARDING SCHOOL-HOUSE BONDS. The Siphing Fund Commissioners yesterday opened the proposals for \$358,000 of School House bonds, the proceeds of which are to go to purchase new sites for public school buildings. There were eight blds, which aggregate \$1,987,000. The Commissioners awarded the highest bidder. Moller & Co., \$350,000 of the bonds at 101.59, and took the balance themselves at their own bid of 101.50. WHY THE MAYOR WASN'T THERE.

Mayor Hewitt was busy at his desk yesterday signing a pile of the new revenue bonds now being issued to taxpayers who desire to advance to the city the amount of their taxes due next October, on which they receive 2 1-2 per cent interest, in addition to the 6 per cent rebate on sums of \$100 or more. "This is the way for the city to borrow money," said the Mayor. "It puts a good deal of extra labor on me, but I expected it would when I made the proposition to adopt this plan. instead of going to the banks."

"You are not at the Convention to-day !" "No. I am going to stay here and attend to my duties as Mayor of New-York, and let somebody else go to the Conventions, both State and National. They will thus be free to nominate me for Governor or President if they want to, though I hardly expect it. It didn't take me long to get out of my popularity when I got started. Now, there is Mr. Depew. He could do the same thing, and scatter his popularity as effectually as I have mine, if he will go about it properly."

MRS. STEWART'S WILL.

HENRY G. HILTON AGAIN A WITNESS.

HE TELLS ABOUT TALKS WITH MRS. STEWART THAT BRAR ON THE CONTEST.

The testimony in the Stewart will case in the Surrogate's Court was delayed a little yesterday morning by some of the counsel having to attend the orm of the Supreme Court, where the case of "Smith against Hilton and others" came up before Judge O'Brien. This case was set down for Thursday, May 24, and when the lawyers returned to the Surrogate's Court Herry G. Hilten again took the stand and kept it all day. There was nothing of startling interest at the morning session. The witness answered a good many questions about his connection with the business of A. T. Stewart & Co. and the other firms of later date, and especially as to the mills controlled by the

Q .- While you were in the Nieth-st. store did you witness any destruction of books? A.—No; I sent books that I was done with in my department down stairs, and understood that they were destroyed.

The witness said that for some years he was in the abit of calling on Mrs. Stewart every or nearly every

Q .- Did you have anything to do with Mrs. Stewart's Q.-Was your habit of calling on Mrs. Stewart a means of communication between her and your father? A.-If she had any message for my father I would

The witness again testified as to the occasion when he witnessed a codicil to the will, and spoke of a conversation at that time between Mrs. Stewart and his father, of which all that he heard were the words of his father: "Well, have your own way." MR. ROOT ASKS SOME QUESTIONS

After the recess Mr. Choate asked more questions on points of business, and then Mr. Root took the witness in hand. Mr. Hilton said that his morning calls on Mrs. Stewart began about the time his brother went to Europe. During these calls Mrs. Stewart talked about various matters and asked the witness to do certain little services for her, such, for instance, as buying boxes at the theatres.

Q.—Do you know that she went to the theatre after you had bought the boxes? A.—Yes, I have been with her a great many times. She had a box at the Metropolitan Opera House, and I have been there with her. Usually some member of the Smith family went with her. Q.—Did she appear to listen to the play? A.—Yes, and she often talked about it on the way home, or the next day. She used to be very fond of seeing Lester

than the theatre when you made these calls? A.—Yes, I remember her telling once about the Vanderbilt will suit.
Q.—What did she say about it? A.—She disapproved of it; she couldn't understand people's contesting

Q .- Did she say anything to you about the transfer of A. T. Stewart's share in the business of A. T. Stewart & Co. to your father? A.—She told me that Prescott Hall Butler and Judge Lawrence Smith asked ber if she knew what she was about, and she said she knew perfectly; she was doing it at the request of her bushand, who said that if anything should happen to him the business was to be the Judge's.

Q.-How did she speak of her husband? A.-She al-

ways spoke of him in the highest terms; she usually called him "Honey."

Q.—Did she ever talk about her husband's feeling toward your father? A.—She said that he always looked upon my father as a son, and advised her to follow

A. T. STEWART AND THE BILTONS. After a few questions by Mr. Divine, Mr. Choate again cross-examined the witness.

Q.-Will you fix the time when Mrs. Stewart spoke you of Mr. Stewart's regarding your father as a son!
A.-I think about February, 1881.
Q.-Did she say that Mr. Stewart regarded you and your brothers as grandsons? A .- Not that I remember; I have heard her state that Mr. Stewart was very fond on

all the members of our family.
Q.-Were you familiar with the will of A. T. Stewart? A .- I had read it in the papers. Q .- And you knew what it said about the business? A. I think I did.

The witness repeated Mrs. Stewart's statement that the transfer of the business was in accordance with the wish of her husband and that the last time he had mentioned it was just before he died. Q .- And did she say that she intended to go directly

centrary to his written will? A .- She said nothing bout the written will. Q.-Did you call her attention to the fact of what Mr. Stewart had said in his written will? A .- Certainly not

Q .- In that conversation did she make any reference to the power of attorney that she had given your father! Q.—Did she tell you that she had always followed the advice of the Judga? A.—She has told me that she had followed the advice of Judge Hilton.
Q.—Did she say it in connection with the transfer of the business? A.—Not in immediate connection:
Q.—In what connection? A.—In the connection that she was following the wishes of her husband.
Q.—Mrs. Stewart was a sympathetic woman, was she not? A.—Yes. Q .- Did she tell you that she had always followed the

A.—Yes.

Her affection for her husband was unbounded? a.—Yes. Q.—Did she in all your intercourse with her refer to anything that she had done contrary to the advice of Judge fillion?

Objections to the question were raised which were finally overruled, but before a satisfactory answer was obtained the Surrogate announced a recess till 10:30 this morning.

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A MISSIONARY MASS-MEETING, in connection with the Sessions of the General Conference,
will be held in the St. James Methodist Episcopai Church,
Madison-ave., cor. 126th-st., Rev. OTIS H. TIFFANY,
D. D., Pastor, Wednesday eveniag, May 16, at 8 o'clock.
Bishop HENRY W. WARREN, D. D., will preside and addresses may be expected from Rev. SIA SEK ING, of FooChow Conference, China; Rev. J. M. THOBURN, D. D.,
of India, and others.

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LOST.—Bank book No. 176,935 on Dry Dock Savings Bank. Any person having claims upon said book are called upon to present the same to the bank witaria 30 days, or the said book will be declared cancelled and extinguished, and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

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Droposals. AQUIDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Room 200 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1888.

TO CONTRACTORS. BIDS OR PROPOSALS for deepening and finishing Shaft No. 24, on Section A, of the new aquedicet, and constructing a Head House connected therewith, and doing all other work necessary to complete said shaft as called for in the approved forms of contract and specifications on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of May, 1888, at 3 o'clock, p. m.; at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners, and the award of the contract for said work and finishing said material will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible.

Biank forms of said approved contract and the specim-tions therefor, and bids or proposals and proper exvelopes; their enclosure, and form of bonds, and also the plans; said work, and all other information, can be obtained as above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application

above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners of application the Secretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

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